A gridded database of Arctic sea ice extending back to the 1800s

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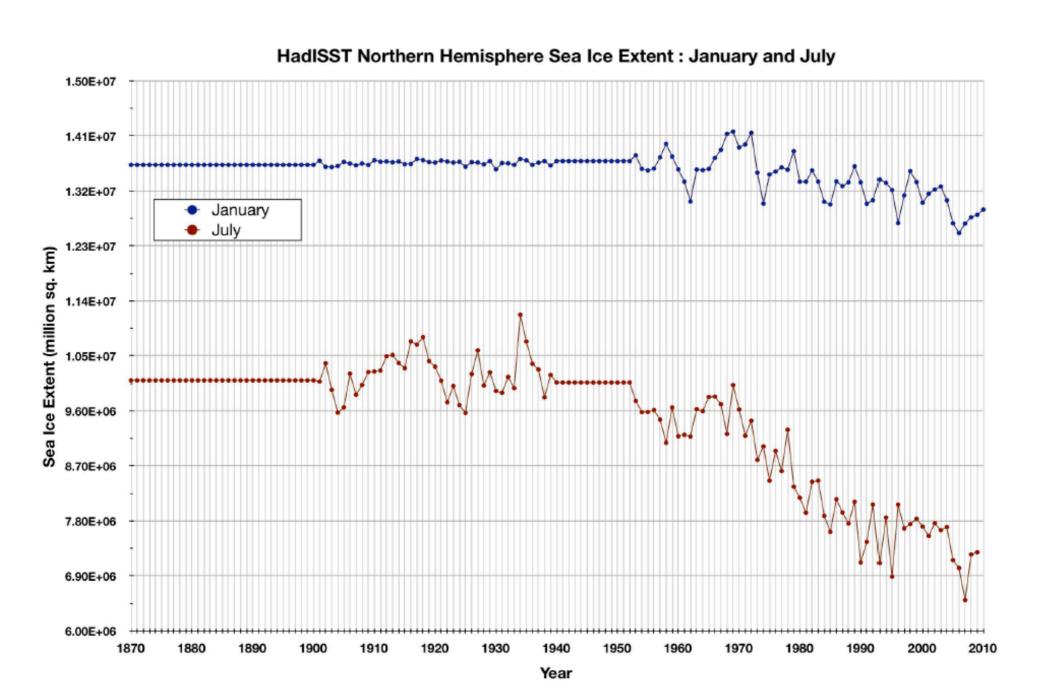
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The challenge

- A perspective on recent sea ice trends requires information pre-dating the satellite era
 - Pre-satellite sources of sea ice data exist, but they are diverse and often ungridded hence not consolidated with more recent data



The objective

- A digital sea ice atlas that maximizes the useful information on historical sea ice conditions
 - -- consistently formatted through time
 - -- monthly, back to the mid-1800s
 - -- documentation of sources and uncertainties
 - -- provide users an optional space-time reconstruction over areas without observations
- Online access with supporting software
 - -- ice extent and concentrations
 - -- other tools in response to user needs

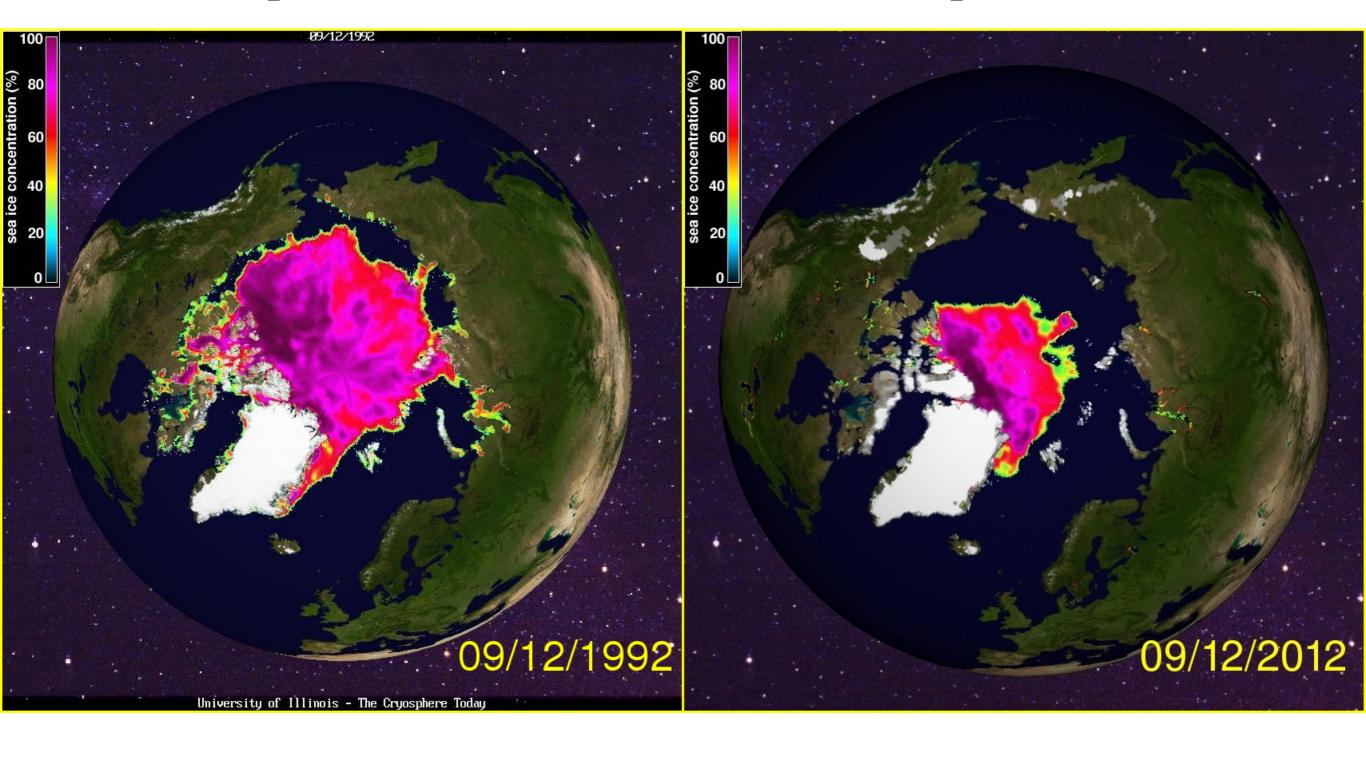
Primary sources

- Satellite passive microwave fields, 1979-present
- North American Ice Center digital data (grids from U.S. National Ice Center, 1972-1978; Canadian Ice Service, 1958-1979)
- U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office (1953-1971)
- Dehn charts (from NSIDC), NOAA Alaska Ice Desk charts for Alaska, 1953-1979
- Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute (AARI) ice charts, 1933-1979
- Danish Meteorological Institute monthly ice charts (Apr-Sep) and ship reports, 1870s-1950s
- Arctic Climate System Study (ACSYS) database, 1850-1970s
- National Research Council of Canada (Brian Hill): Baffin Bay/Labrador Sea, 1850s-1960s
- Alaskan ship reports (whaling and others) -- K. Wood and Bockstoce/Mahoney/Eicken, 1850-early 1900s

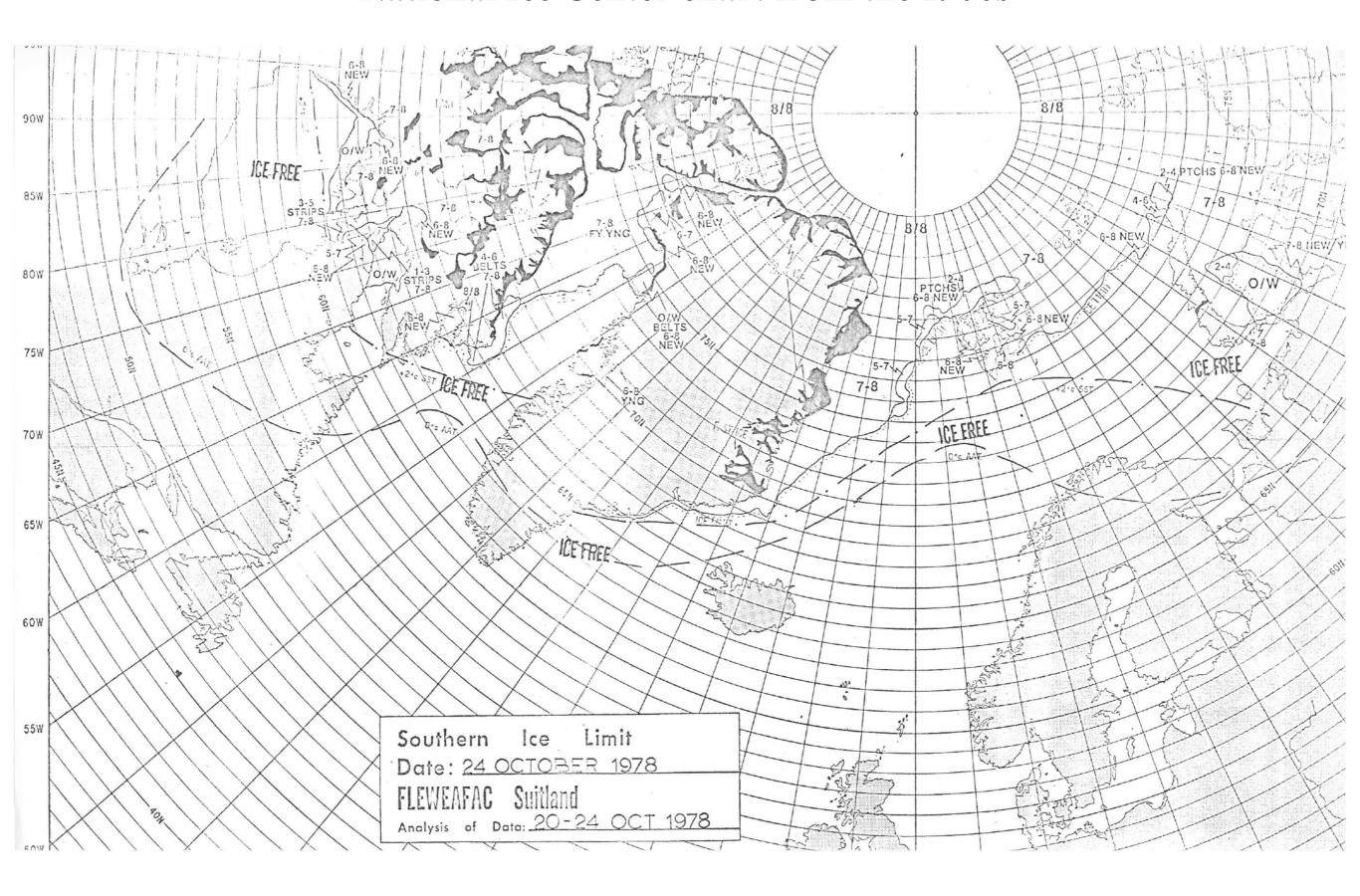
Satellite passive-microwave-derived sea ice concentrations

Sep. 12, 1992

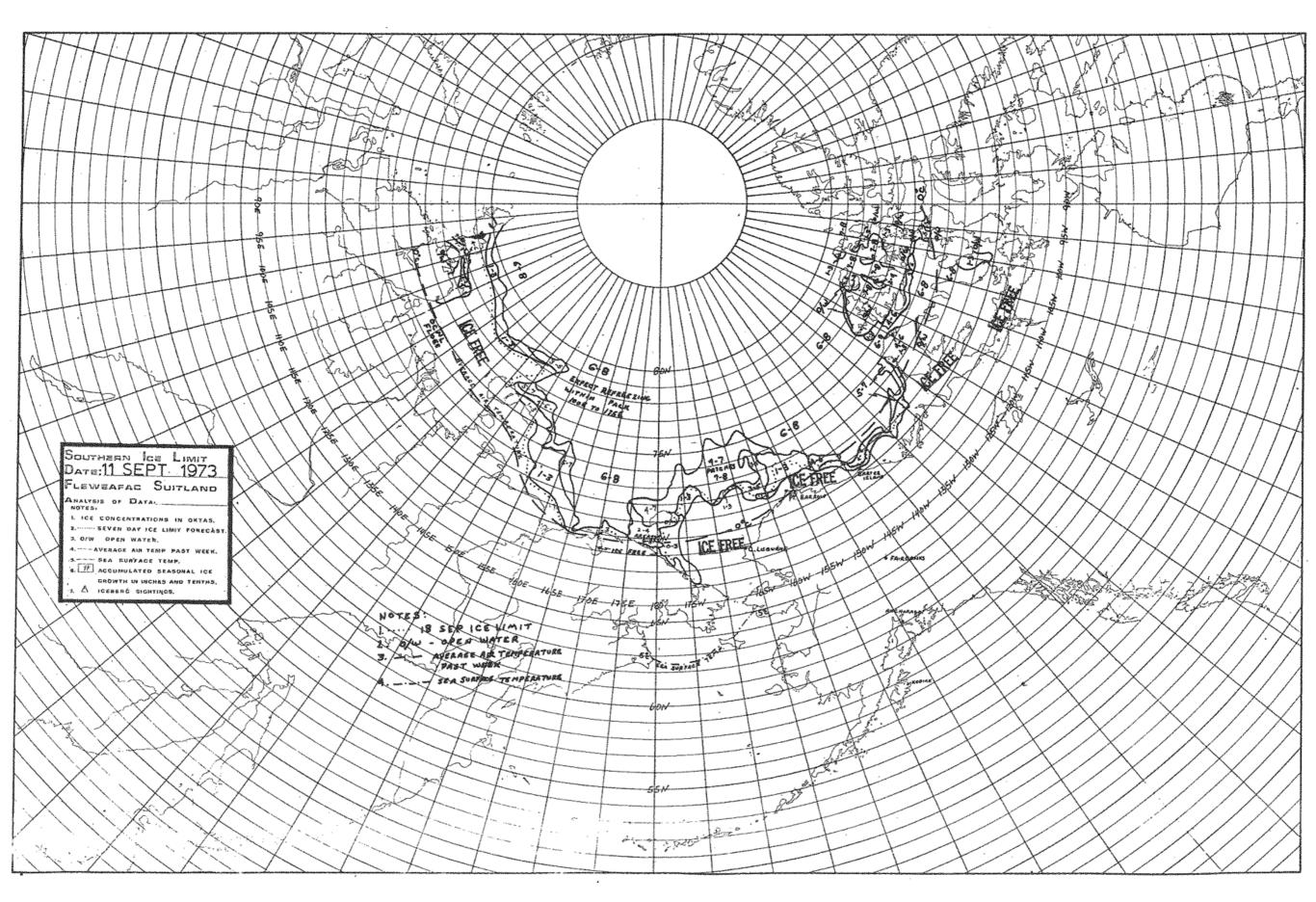
Sep. 12, 2012



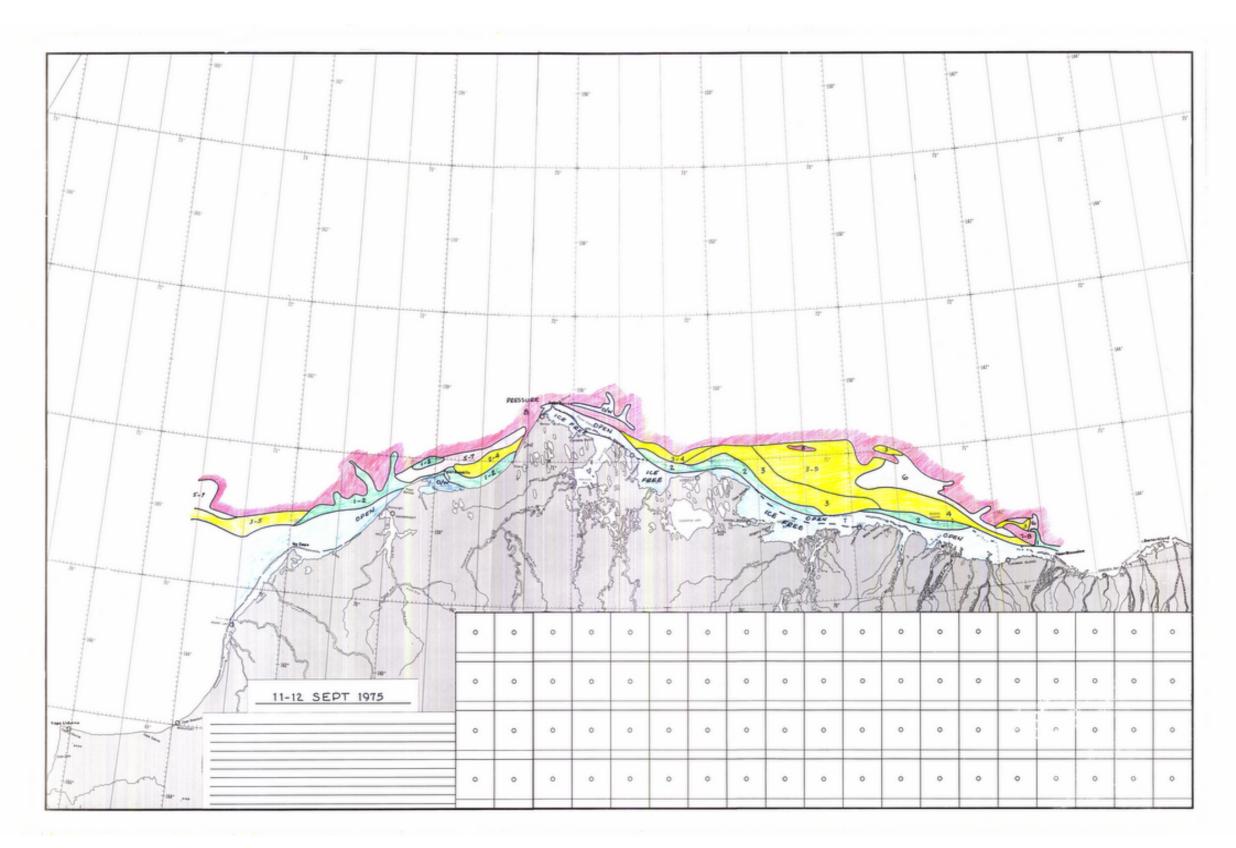
National Ice Center chart from the 1970s



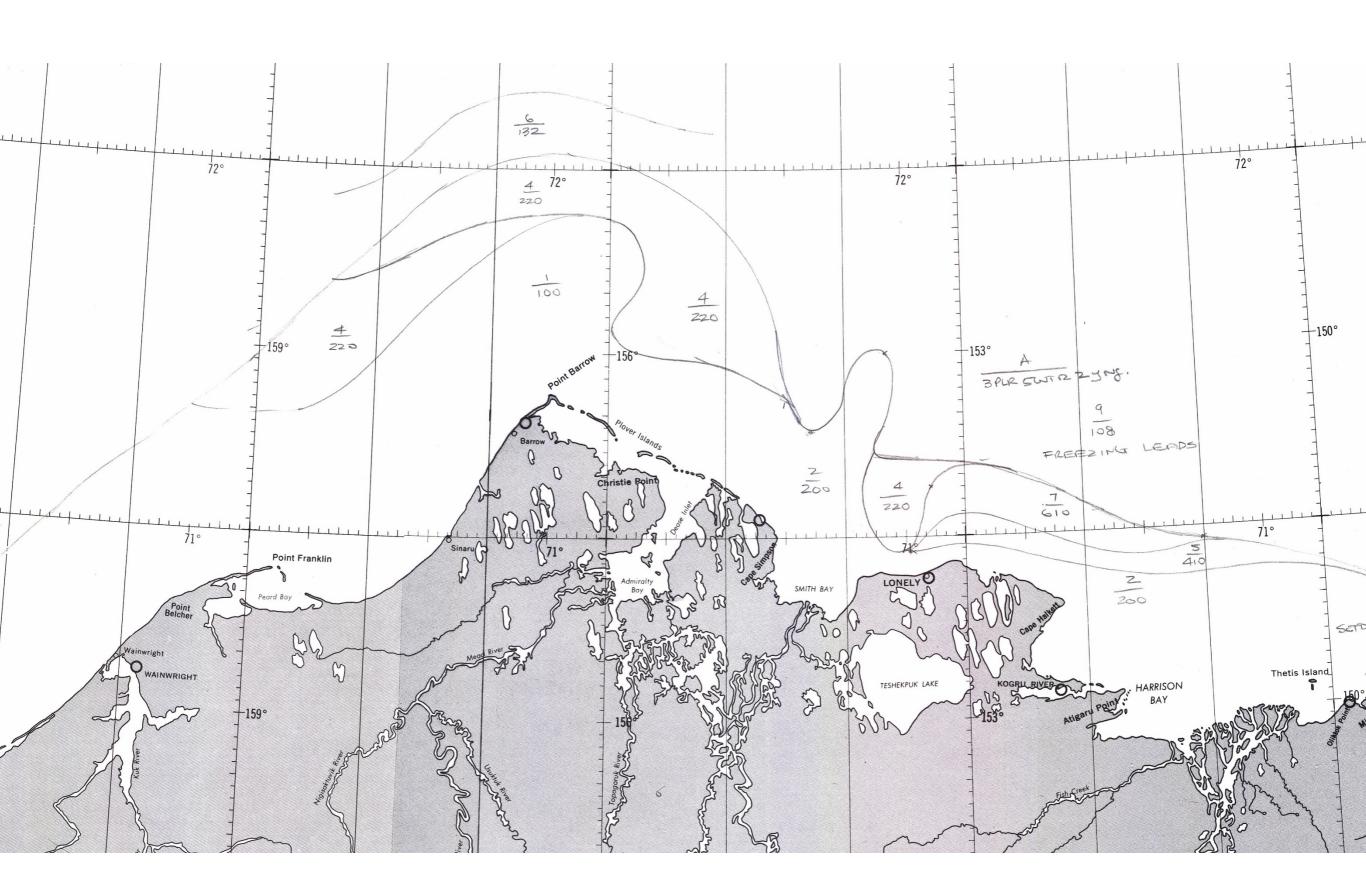
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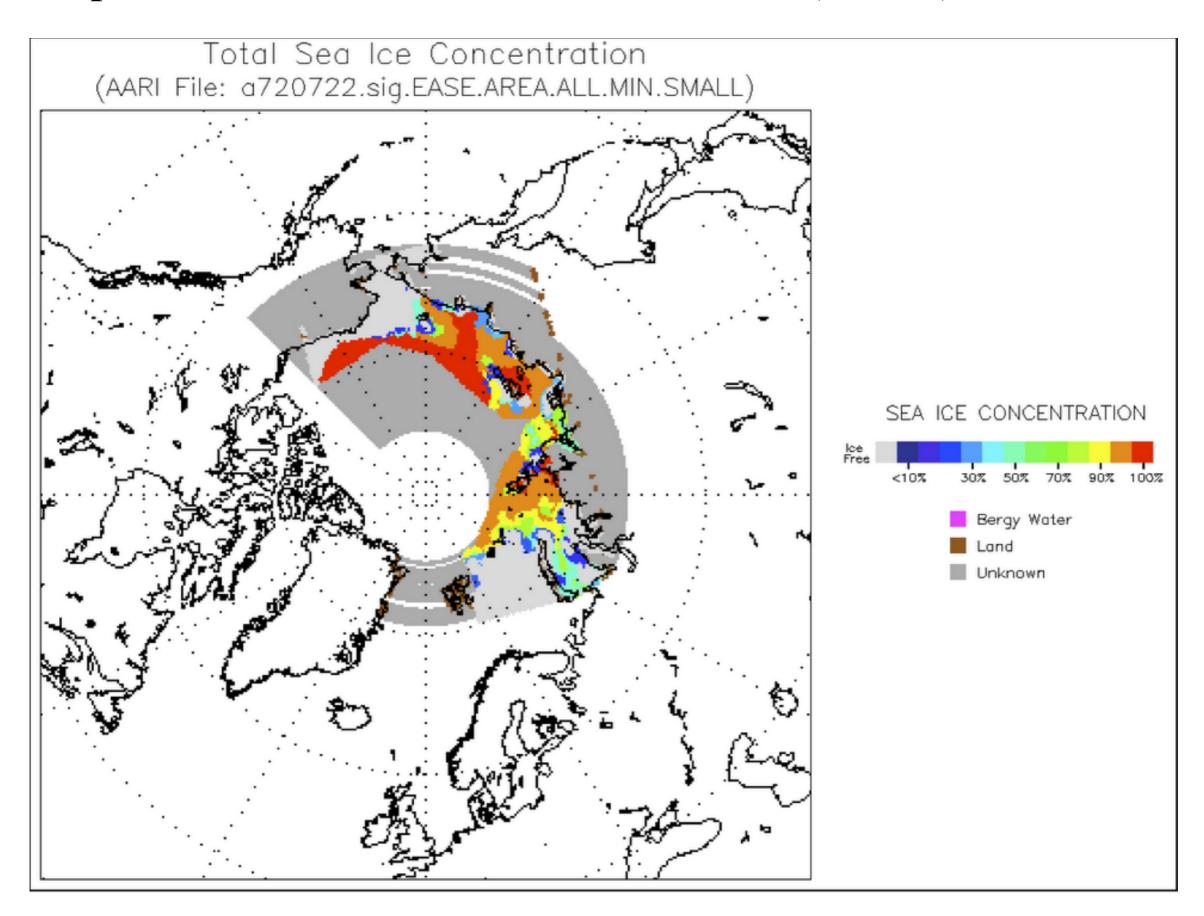
Dehn chart (concentration categories), 11-12 Sep. 1975



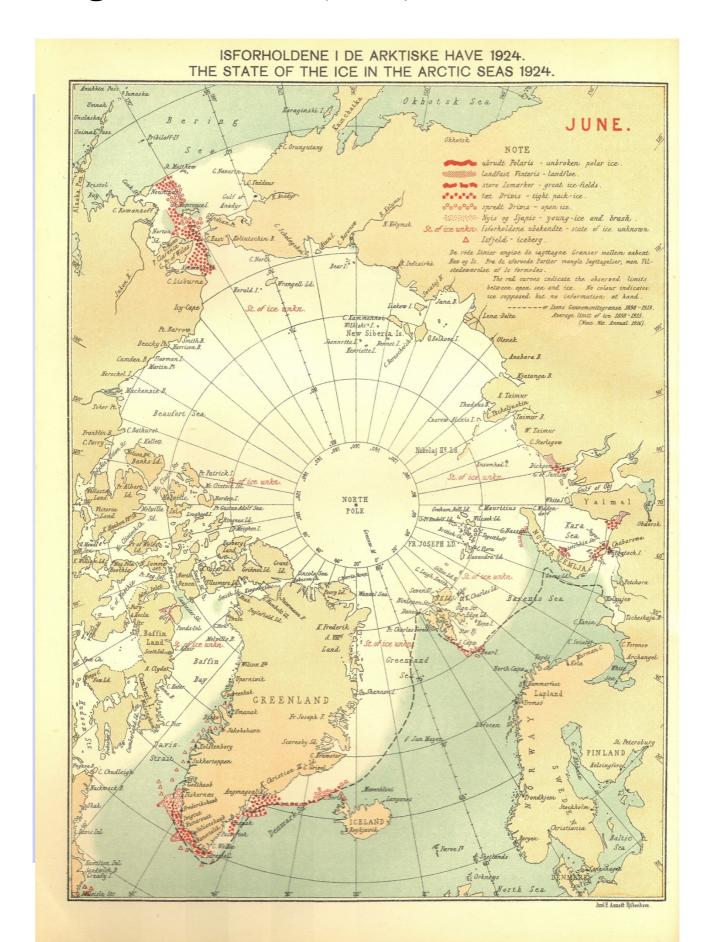
Portion of sample chart from Dehn collection (8 Sept. 1953)



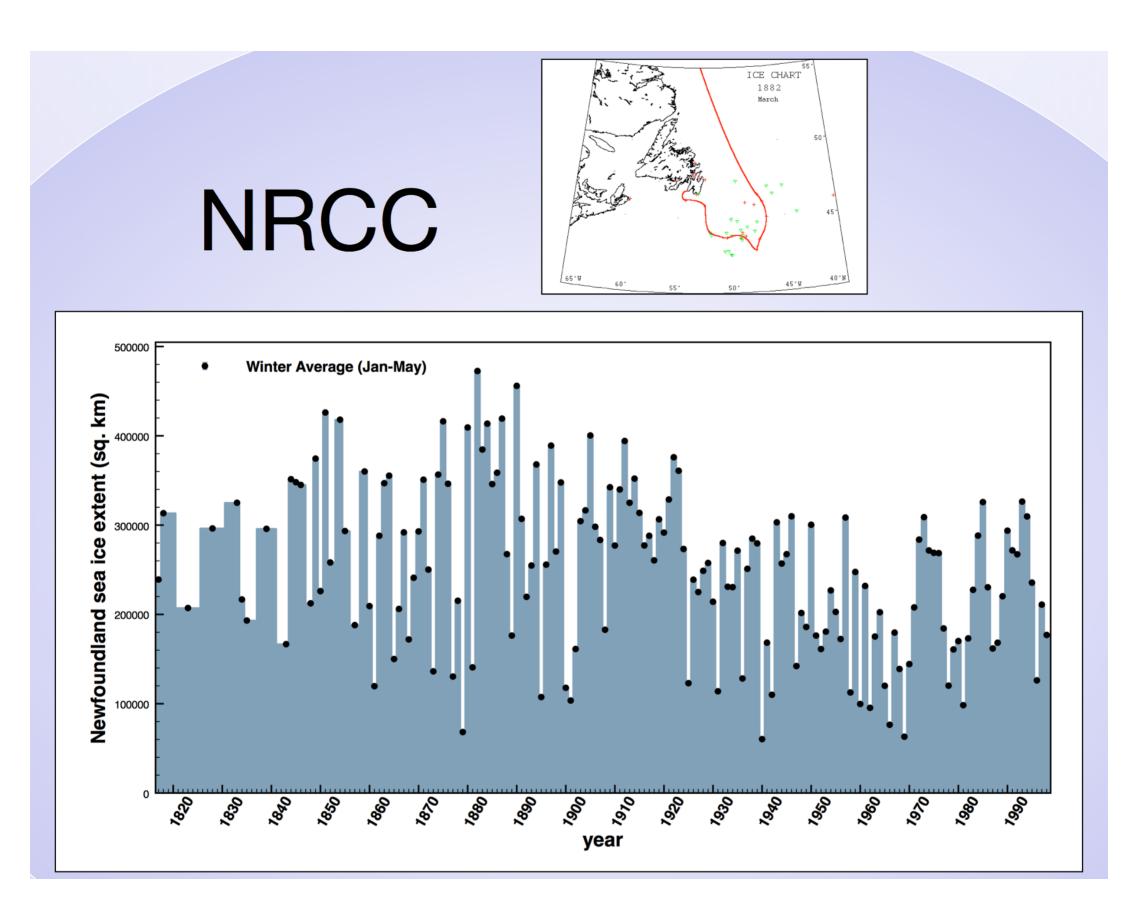
Sample ice concentration chart from AARI (Russia), 1930s-1970s



Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI): charts, narratives back to 1870s

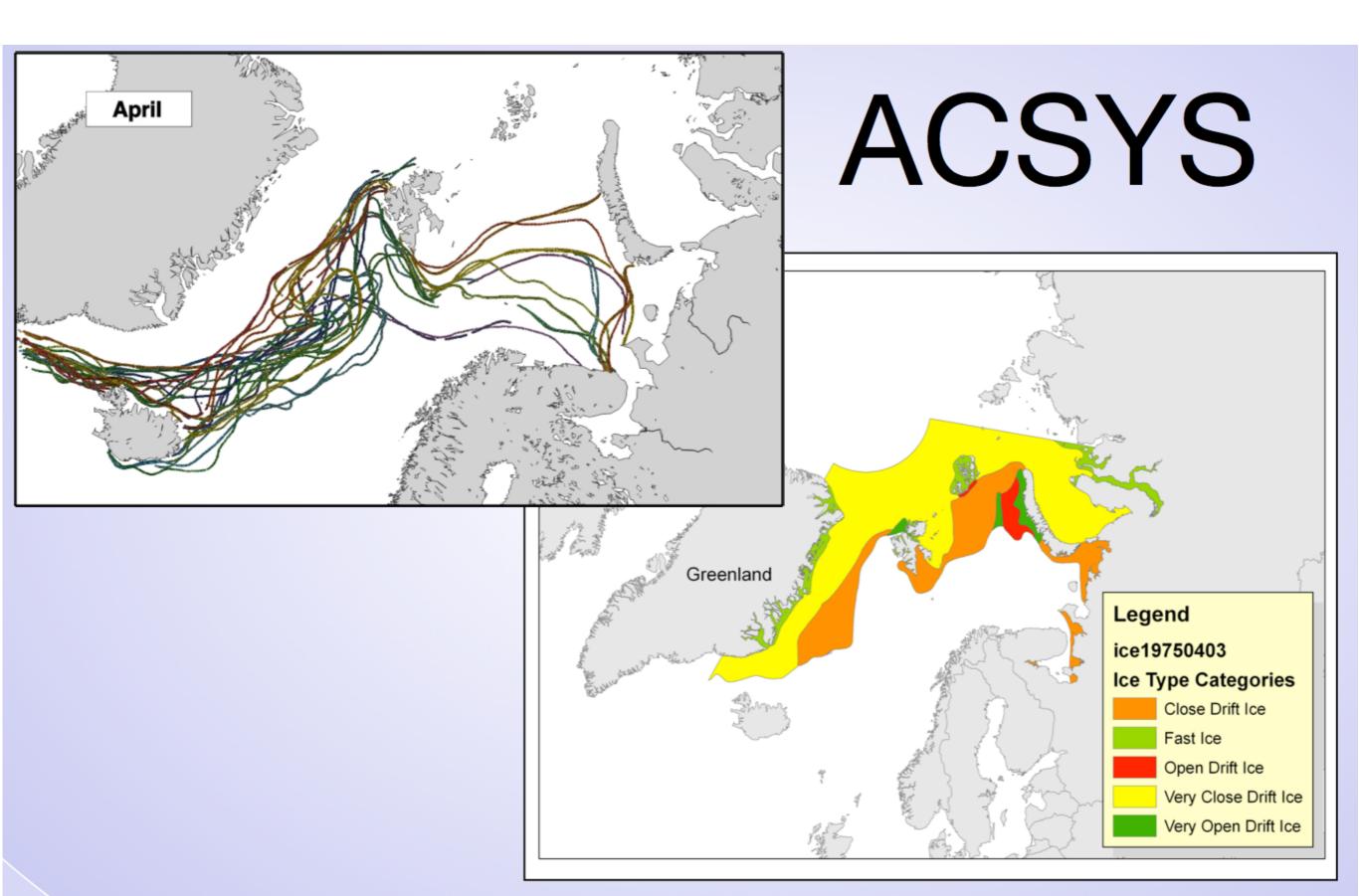


National Research Council of Canada (Brian Hill)



Whaling ship ice observations May 1877 June 1877 August 1877 September 1877

Arctic Climate System Study (ACSYS): 1800s-1970s



Approach

Data sets vary greatly in coverage, format, resolution, information content, etc. -- from whaling records ("ice" or "no ice" at scattered points) to detailed visual observations drawn on a paper charts

How to synthesize?

- Create monthly data set "master" files in same format
- Fill grid cell layers with ice dataset concentration, or ice presence/absence flag
- When multiple sources of data are available for same region/time, assign weights (can be 1/0)

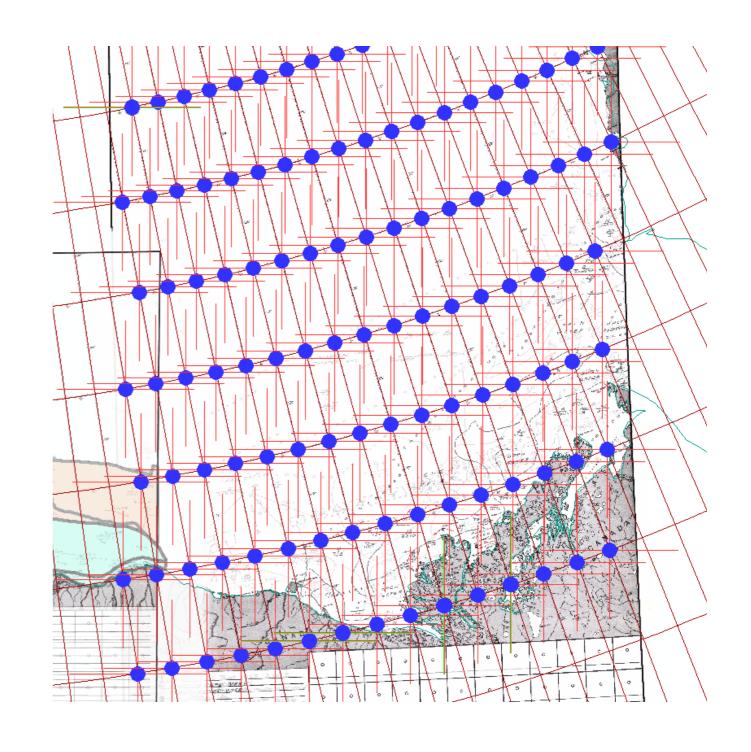
Spatial resolution of dataset: 1/2° longitude x 1/4° latitude



Digitizing (e.g., Dehn charts):

Geo-Referencing

3-4 Maps per hr. RMS error <= 100m



Approach (cont.)

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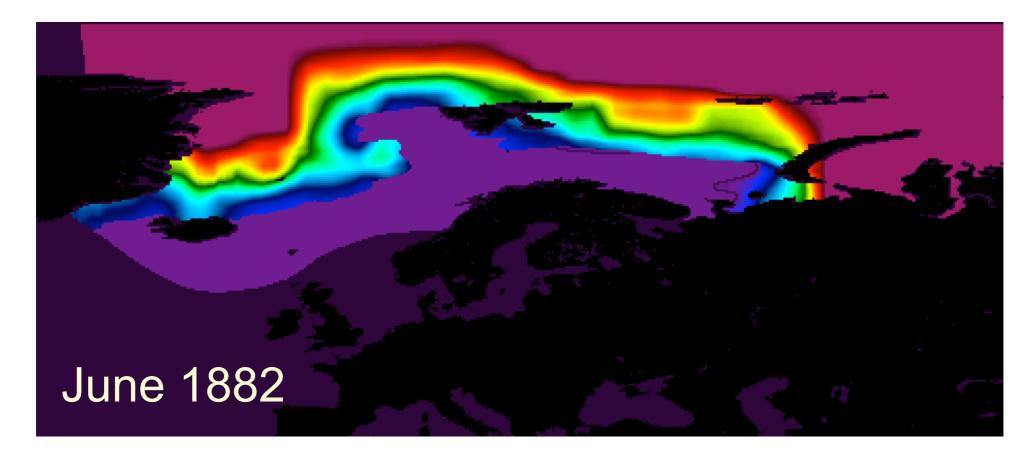
Enhancements for alternative versions of datasets

- In areas where only ice edge information is available, impose proxy concentrations based on data from satellite era
- Fill data voids using time-space interpolation with seasonally varying basis functions

How do we get from this...



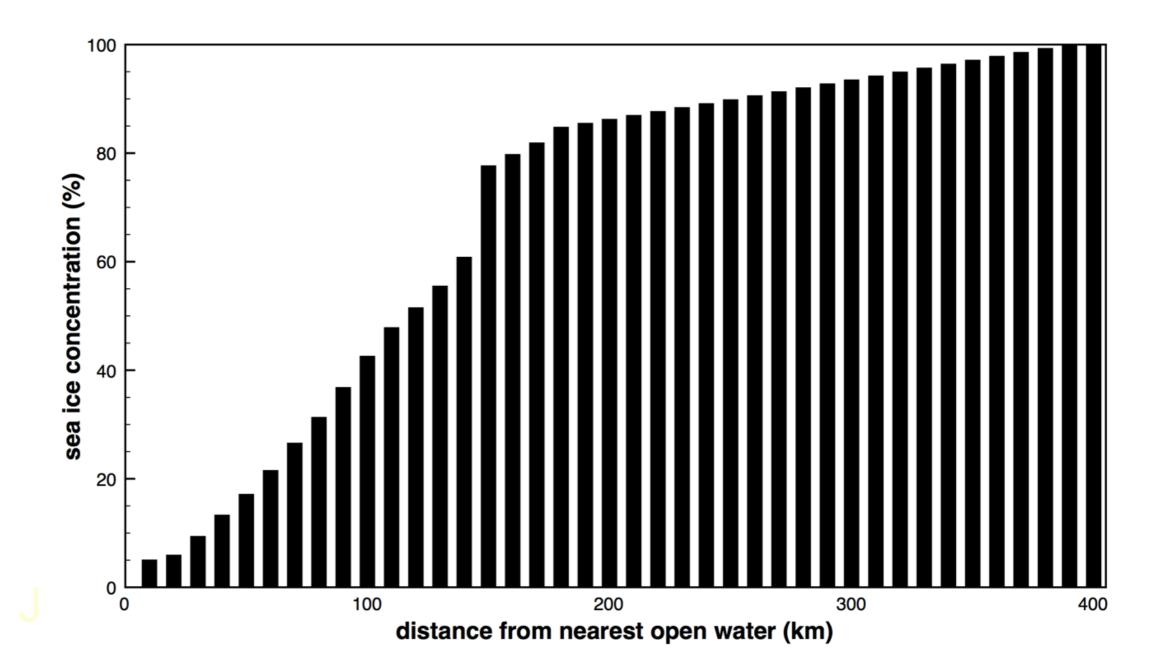
to this?



Develop sea ice concentration gradient profiles as a function of distance from nearest open water

One gradient profile per grid point per month; Profile based on concentration observations from NIC grids, 1972-2006

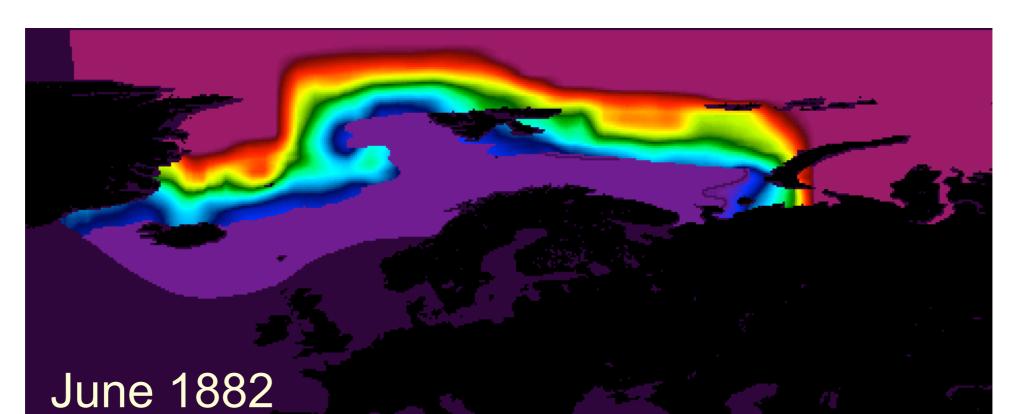
Example:



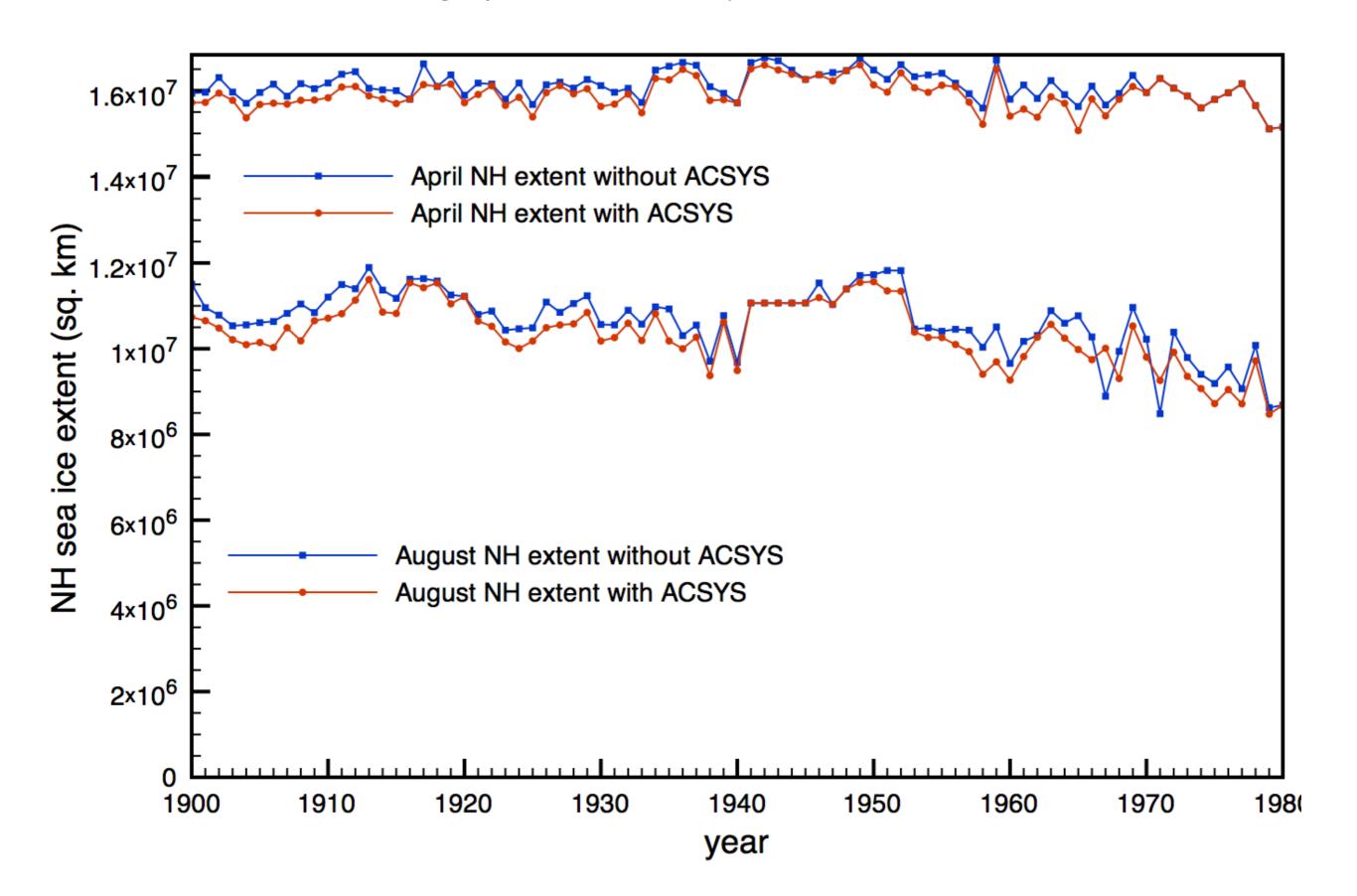
starting with extent regions



apply gradient profiles to extent data using proximity to open water

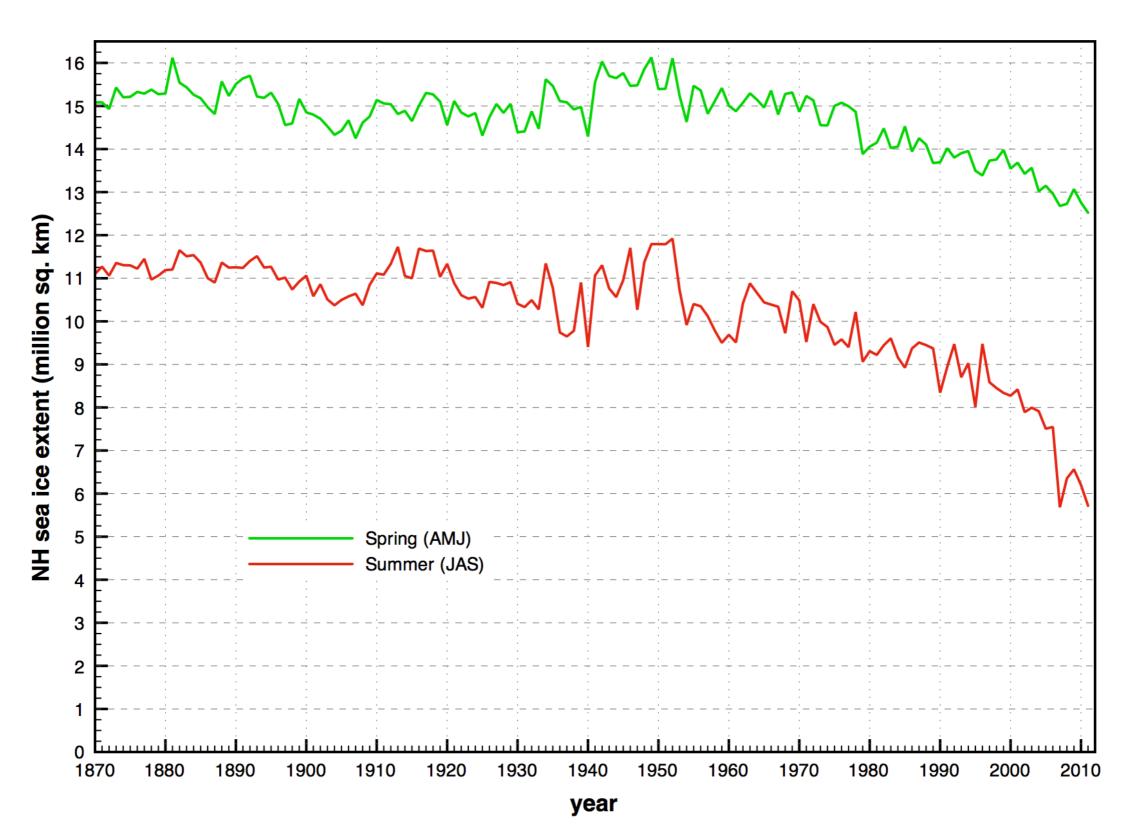


Time series of pan-Arctic ice extent, April and August [illustrating information added by ACSYS historical data]



Extended time series of Arctic ice extent, 1870-2011

[incorporating ACSYS, AARI sea ice data]



Prototype available at NCAR: https://climatedataguide.ucar.edu

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